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DPRK Government Statement

Flays U.S. Attempt to Put "Korean Question" on Agenda of 22nd Session of U.N. General Assembly

PYONGYANG, Aug. 21 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Aug. 21 scathingly denouncing the criminal attempt of the U.S. imperialists to again put the "Korean question" illegally on the agenda of the 22nd Session of the United Nation's General Assembly.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists are trying to put the "Korean question" illegally on the agenda of the 22nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Under their coercion, the "Korean question" has again been included in the provisional agenda of the U.N. General Assembly of this year made public by the U.N. Secretariat.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly condemns this criminal manoeuvring of the U.S. imperialists to continue to use the U.N. for their aggressive purposes.

The Korean question is by no means a question to be discussed at the United Nations. It is a question of restoring the unification of a temporarily divided country, a domestic affair of a nation to be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The U.N. Charter strictly prohibits the U.N. from meddling in the internal affairs of any state.

The United Nations was reduced by U.S. imperialism to a belligerent in the aggressive war against the Korean people.

This shows that the United Nations has neither competence nor authority to concern itself with the Korean question. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists take up the "Korean question" unlawfully at the U.N. General Assembly every year. This is a naked transgression of the U.N. Charter and a flagrant infringement upon the dignity and sovereignty of the Korean nation.

With the aim of perpetuating the partition of Korea and covering up their policy of aggression, the U.S. imperialists are machinating this time too, to have only the South Korean puppet clique participate unilaterally in the debate of the "Korean question" at the United Nations, in disregard of the will of the majority of U.N. member states. But whatever resolution the U.N. may adopt arbitrarily on the Korean question, it is entirely null and void. It has long been revealed to the world that the South Korean puppet clique are faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, who represent none of the Korean people.

The criminal manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism in abusing the U.N. as a tool of its aggression against Korea for 20 long years must be checked.

The United Nations should repeal its unlawful resolutions adopted under U.S. pressure on sending the "U.N. Forces" and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to Korea and take actions to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Many countries which support the independent unification of Korea have proposed to include the "question on the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" in the agenda of the 22nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers this proposal justifiable and fully supports it.

The United States is using the U.N. as a cover in hampering the unification of Korea and justifying its policies of colonial enslavement and war in South Korea. The United States has turned South Korea completely into its colony under the U.N. signboard and carried out a barbarous war of aggression to murder the Korean people under the U.N. flag.

In flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists are now stepping up war preparations —bringing large quantities of weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear weapons and guided missiles into South Korea, reinforcing the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet troops, accelerating the militarization of economy and intensifying wartime posture—and ceaselessly carrying on provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the military demarcation line. The U.S. imperialists have been intensifying their manoeuvrings to unleash a new war especially since the visit of U.S. President Johnson to South Korea in October, 1966.

U.S. imperialism is now dragging even the Japanese militarist forces in the carrying out of its policy of aggression against Korea. The Japanese militarists, harbouring an illusion of realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism, are stretching out their tentacles of aggression against South Korea in real earnest.

Under the present situation a new war may be launched by the U.S. imperialists at any moment in Korea if the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are not withdrawn from South Korea promptly.

The U.S. imperialist manoeuvrings to provoke another war are not only a challenge to peace and security in Korea but also a menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The United Nations should direct due attention to this.

The U.S. army has no reason or ground whatsoever for staying on in South Korea. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army is an act of aggression which is totally contradicted to the recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for the right to self-determination.

The United States Government tries to justify the occupation of South Korea by American troops under the pretext of the U.N. resolutions. But the "U.N. Forces" in South Korea do not act on orders and instructions of the United Nations nor have they any relationship with the latter. They are an army of colonial marauders of U.S. imperialism with the name of the U.N.

The withdrawal of the U.S. army occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" is the prerequisite to a durable peace in Korea and to the solution of the Korean question.

Along with the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" constitutes a main obstacle in the way of Korean unification.

The "UNCURK" has been engrossed in beautifying and embellishing the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression. The shameful nature of the "UNCURK" was exposed beyond doubt also from the fact that the Syngman Rhee puppet regime which it had always extolled as an "example of representative government" was overthrown by the uprising of the South Korean people.

Still today, the "UNCURK" clamours that the Pak Jung Hi clique which has gained an evil notoriety in the world as a tyrannical military fascist regime is a "new embodiment of democracy."

The last "May 3 presidential election" and "June 8 National Assembly election" held in South Korea under the so-called "U.N. supervision" laid bare the fallacy of that allegation. These "elections" were nothing but a farce that far surpassed, in oppression and fraudulence, all the unlawful elections held so far in South Korea.

For nearly two months, hundreds of thousands of South Korean youths and students and people waged various forms of struggle denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique in the teeth of barbarous police suppression, under such slogans as "the election is null and void" and "punish the prime mover in the irregular elections."

As for the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, they are the out-and-out traitors to the Korean nation.

They are endeavouring desperately to suppress and stamp out the patriotic and democratic movement of the South Korean people against their rule of military fascist terror and manoeuvrings to launch a new war.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, under the pretext of "anti-communism," are now arresting their Right and Left political opponents and large numbers of patriotic figures including scholars, men of culture and art in South Korea, who aspire after the unification of the country, and are even kidnapping South Korean intellectuals in foreign countries to imprison them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are the heinous servitors of U.S. imperialism who try to stifle the national-liberation movement of the Asian and African peoples.

They have herded out 50,000 South Korean puppet troops as bullet shields to the aggressive war in South Vietnam designed to slaughter the Vietnamese people and are scheming to send tens of thousands more now. The Pak Jung Hi clique, on the instructions of U.S. imperialism who machinates to internationalize its war of aggression against Vietnam were brazen enough to let the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam fly the flag of the United Nations. The Pak Jung Hi clique maintain intimate relations with the Vorsterites of South African Republic hated and condemned by the African people and have provided the racist Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia with "military instructors."

The foul nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique as the common enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples was disclosed more glaringly from the fact that they actively defended the Israeli aggressors and threw malignant calumnies and slanders at the just cause of the Arab people when the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists started their aggressive war against the Arab nations recently.

All the "UNCURK" does in South Korea is to cloak the U.S. policies of aggression and war under the name of the U.N. as instructed by U.S. master.

The "UNCURK" which puts up the U.N. emblem and acts entirely contrary to the United Nations Charter should be dissolved unconditionally and without delay.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that if the United Nations is to act in conformity with the spirit of its Charter and the mission devolved upon itself, it should repeal all the unlawful resolutions on Korea it has adopted under the pressure of U.S. imperialism and take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" and for the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

Once the aggression and obstructionist manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism are removed, the question of Korean unification can be solved by Koreans themselves peacefully.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has on a number of

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Foreign Press Carries Premier Kim Il Sung's Article

Foreign press is promptly reacting to the article by Premier Kim Il Sung entitled "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle," contributed to the inaugural issue of "Tricontinental," the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity with Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America (OSPAAAL). The reaction of foreign press shows that the implications of the article by Premier Kim Il Sung is very profound.

Vietnam

"Nhan Dan," organ of the Vietnam Workers' Party, carried on Aug. 18 a summary of the article entitled "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

The Vietnamese News Agency also reported on the same day a gist of the article.

Czechoslovakia

"Rude Pravo," organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, carried on Aug. 18 a gist of the article entitled "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

The paper quoted the following words from the article: "It is wrong to try to avoid the struggle against imperialism under the pretext that though independence and revolution are important, peace is still more precious. Is it not true that the line of seeking unprincipled compromise with imperialism only encourages its aggressive manoeuvres and increases the danger of war?"

The paper also quoted the part of the article in which Premier Kim Il Sung, referring to the supreme task confronting the Korean people, explained the forces of three lines, pointing out that the forces must be prepared along the three lines for the Korean people to accomplish their cause of national liberation and his words that "No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own nation's or party's specific interests. It will only benefit the U.S.-led imperialists and do harm to the revolutionary peoples."

Algeria

The Algerian daily "An Nasr" on Aug. 23 carried a summary of the article "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

The paper attached to it the headline "Premier Kim Il Sung emphasizes strengthening of anti-imperialist struggle" and editors' subtitles "U.S. imperialism—shameless plunderer" and "Let us strengnthen our solidarity."

The papar quoted the following words from the article: "The peoples who have achieved independence should crush the subversive activities of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, tear down their economic foothold, strengthen the revolutionary forces, strive to set up a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture. Only by so doing, can one safeguard the gains of the revolution, achieve the prosperity of the country and the nation and contribute to the common struggle of the peoples the world over for burying imperialism can not make a gift of independence to the colonial peoples." "The nature of imperialism cannot, and will never, change."

The paper also quoted the following part: "It is wrong to try to avoid the struggle against imperialism under the pretext that though independence and revolution are important, peace is still more precious." "Peace secured through slavish submission is not peace." "We are opposed to the line of compromise with imperialism. At the same time, we cannot tolerate either the practice of only talking big of opposing imperialism, but, in deed, being afraid of fighting against imperialism."

Also quoted are the following words: "In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to direct the spearhead of attack on U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism. In extending its crooked hands of aggression all over the world, U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of all peoples of the world."

The paper also quoted the part of the article in which Premier Kim Il Sung stressed the necessity of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Japan

"Akahata," organ of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, published the full text of the article entitled "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

Influential Japanese dailies, all commercial papers, gave a wide coverage to the article by Premier Kim Il Sung entitled "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

The Asahi Shimbun reported on Aug. 17 the article together with a picture of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The Yomiuri Shimbun, the Mainichi Shimbun and the Tokyo Shimbun, on the same day, carried a gist of the article with a picture of Premier Kim Il Sung, with a commentary saying that the article repeatedly stressed need for formation of the anti-imperialist united front.

Socialist Countries Demand U.N. Debate on U.S. Withdrawal from S. Korea

The Foreign Ministers of Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia, on the instructions of their Governments, sent to U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, a joint letter demanding the inclusion into the agenda of the 22nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly the question "On the withdrawal of U.S. and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations," according to a report of Aug. 21 from Moscow.

The letter pointed out that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists under the flag of the United Nations Organization, the aggressive policy of the United States in respect of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the systematic provocations by U.S. troops in the area of the demarcation line are one of the main causes of tension in that area and in the entire Far East.

The U.S. Government is continuing to increase the numerical strength of the South Korean troops through the Seoul puppet regime to use them for its aggressive acts in Asia and equipping them with latest type weapons, the letter said.

It denounced the United States for drawing South Korea into the manoeuvres for trumping up a new aggressive bloc and into the war of aggression provoked by the U.S. in Vietnam.

Referring to the fact that the United States is already using 50,000 South Korean puppet troops in the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. The letter wrote: The escalation of aggression in Vietnam, the Israeli aggressive actions supported by the imperialist powers directed against the Arab peoples, the aggravation of tensions in Korea are parts of the general imperialist offensive in Asia and Africa against the peoples who have gained their political independence or struggling for their national liberation.

The Foreign Ministers of socialist countries stressed in the letter: The withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is the chief condition for Korea's peaceful unification. It will ease the situation and make it possible to take practical measures for ensuring peace in this area.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forth a number of proposals for realizing Korea's peaceful unification on a democratic basis. The Government of the DPRK stated that the peaceful reunification of the country should be realized by establishing a unified all-Korea government representing all sections of the population through the holding of free, democratic elections in the North and South without any interference of outside forces.

It is the duty of the United Nations and its members to put an end to any foreign interference in the affairs of the Korean people and to give them the possibility to restore the unification of the Korean territory which has been temporarily divided.

Proceeding from the fact that wanton outside interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people is the chief cause of the continued split of the Korean nation, the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic propose to examine the question of the withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from South Korea, because those troops are the main tool in realizing outside interference in the Korean question, ignoring the will of the Korean people.

The withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from South Korea accords with the interests and desire of the Korean people and all other peoples who are defending the right to free and independent development and with the principles of the U.N. Charter.

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occasions set forth fair and reasonable proposals for the independent solution for the question of unification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently maintained that Korean unification should be realized by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces after the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, by means of establishing a unified, all-Korea government through a free North-South general election to be held on a democratic basis.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed a formula for a confederation of North and South Korea as an interim measure to restore the severed national ties even before complete unification, if the South Korean authorities are not in a position to accept the free North-South general election right now.

We also proposed repeatedly to conduct apart from political questions, economic and cultural interchange between the two parts of Korea and mutual visits and postal exchange between North and South Korea with a view to alleviating the sufferings of the people caused by the split and contributing to the acceleration of unification.

In order to turn the Armistice into a lasting peace and ease tension we proposed, furthermore, to conclude an agreement between the North and South to reduce their respective armed forces and refrain from force of arms against each other.

We, out of our compatriotism, to alleviate even a little the difficulties of living of the South Korean people, proposed on several occasions to send relief materials to them.

These proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are the most patriotic ones which reflect its sincere concern about the destiny of the country and the nation and the unanimous desire of the entire people. None of these proposals, however, has been translated into practice due to the obstructionist moves of U.S. imperialism that occupies South Korea by force of arms.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from South Korea without delay, it is impossible to maintain peace in Korea or achieve its unification as long as the U.S. troops are allowed to remain in South Korea.

The Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that an international conference of the countries concerned may be convened, if necessary, for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Elucidating its stand on the question of Korean unification once again, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly believes that the governments and peoples of progresssive countries of the world will manifest more positive support to the Korean people in their just cause of forcing the U.S. army out of South Korea, dissolving the "UNCURK" and realizing the independent unification of Korea.

Congolese Paper Prints Article:

"Long Live Premier Kim Il Sung!"

Congolese (Brazzaville) paper **"Dipanda"** dated April 16 this year published a full-page article headed "Long Live Premier Kim Il Sung!" together with a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement.

The article said:

The militant **"Dipanda,"** together with the Korean people, is celebrating the 55th birthday of heroic Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. We are convinced that Premier Kim Il Sung will always lead his people along a correct road for the reunification of the country. The militant **"Dipanda"** and the Congolese people wish him good health, happiness and prosperity and a long life so he can fulfil this lofty duty.

Recalling the revolutionary family of Premier Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary activities in his boyhood, the paper said that Premier Kim Il Sung educated in the revolutionary family cherished boundless love for the fatherland and hatred for Japanese imperialism.

Then it dwelt on the revolutionary struggle of Premier Kim Il Sung in the 1930s.

Referring in detail to the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the paper said that the anti-Japanese guerrillas, along the line indicated by Premier Kim Il Sung, waged countless battles in a vast area, particularly in the northern frontier towns of Korea including Bochunbo and Moosan, for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland, dealing serious blows to the Japanese imperialists. Premier Kim Il Sung with arms in hand, led the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years to destroy the colonial rule of the Japanese militarists, finally overthrowing them.

Recalling that a people's regime was established and democratic reforms were carried out successfully in the northern half of Korea in a brief span of time after Liberation under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the paper supported the efforts and just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the reunification of Korea independently, by the Korean people themselves, without any interference from outside.

Saying that when the war was ignited by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950, Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, as the Supreme Commander of the Korean People' Army, led the Korean people to victory in the war, the paper continued:

Turning its attention to the struggle of the Korean people after the war for rehabilitating the national economy destroyed by the U.S. imperialists, the paper enumerated miracles wrought by the Korean people, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, in converting the northern half of the country reduced to debris by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, into a powerful industrial-agricultural state in a brief span of time.

These tremendous achievements have been made because the Korean Workers' Party headed by Premier Kim Il Sung has always applied creatively the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of Korea, has always maintained the independent stand in fulfiling the Korean revolution and has correctly organized and led the Korean revolution, a link in the world revolution, stressed the paper.

Touching upon the tragic plight of the South Korean people under the U.S. imperialists' occupation, the paper wrote:

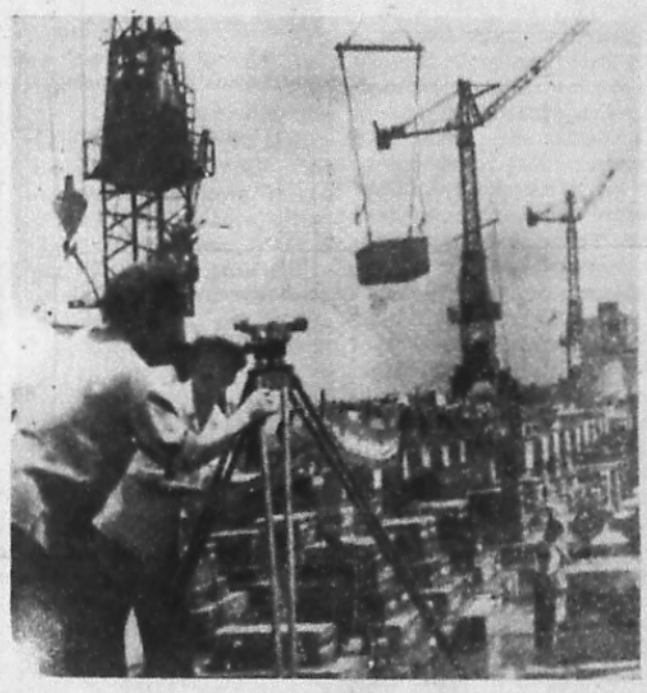
The Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government headed by Premier Kim Il Sung are making tireless efforts to realize the reunification of the country, regarding it as the supreme national task.

To accelerate the reunification of Korea, the urgent national task, and further consolidate the revolutionary base in the northern half of the country, the Korean people, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, are today advancing vigorously at Chullima speed in the struggle for carrying out the militant tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, said the paper, and went on:

At the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party convened last October, made a comprehensive analysis of the internal and external situation and on this basis, he outlined a correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy which make a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon enabling the Korean people to accelerate socialist construction and revolutionary development with added vigor and indicate a bright prospect and fighting target to them.

The paper said in conclusion:

The Korean people who always maintain the heightened revolutionary vigilance, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or a sickle in the other, to defend resolutely the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy, holding aloft the Party's line on converting the whole land into a fortress and arming the entire people, have made full combat readiness to smash the enemy at one stroke if it provokes them recklessly, and are advancing unswervingly towards the victory of the revolutionary cause.



Members of the Cho Sung Tan Chullima Work Team, No. 1 Shop, Central District Combined Housing Construction Office, who resolved to finish the yearly plan before the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, are effecting new innovation day by day in the building of modern flats.

Major Proposals and Statements

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly proposed to the South Korean authorities to unite North and South Korea into one Korea. While laying bare its unification program, the DPRK Government has made every effort within its power for the unification of the country as the supreme national task. The unification program of the DPRK Government has been favourably received among the peoples of the world.

January 8 of 1965

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a reply letter to the letter which Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington had sent in November 1964.

In his reply, Premier Kim Il Sung again made clear the policy for independent, peaceful unification of Korea which the Government of the Republic consistently maintained.

May 25 of 1965

The Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a "decision on smashing the criminal ROK-Japan Talks by the united strength of the Korean people, which called for concrete measures of achieving national unification through excluding foreign forces and strengthening national solidarity."

The decision stressed:

All the people who value the fate of the fatherland, must rise up in the nation-wide struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and accomplish an independent unification of the fatherland, by being firmly united regardless of their political views, ideology and religius faith, forming a nation-wide national salvation united front and by smashing the criminal "ROK-Japan Talks."

October 10 of 1966

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, made a report at the Conference of the KWP.

In his report the Premier declared:

The unification of the country is the supreme national task and the urgent question which brooks no further delay. There may be various ways and means of accomplishing national unification. But, whatever its concrete ways and means may be, the country must in any case be unified independently by the Korean people themselves, and it cannot be done otherwise.

Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean nation; the United Nations or any other outside forces have no right to meddle in it. The Korean people can achieve unification only by relying on their efforts; it is neither the United Nations nor any other outside forces that can bring us a unified country.

If unification is accomplished we shall pool the wisdom and energy of the entire people in North and South Korea and develop the resources in both parts in a coordinated way to build a new prosperous Korea, a fine land for the people to live in. Korea will, when united, become a big nation with a population of 40 million, a wealthy powerful nation which would not need to envy any other country.

January 4 of 1967

Premier Kim Il Sung reclarified the policy for independent, peaceful unification in his reply letter to the letter sent by Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington.

(Concluded)

UAR Weekly Hails Premier Kim Il Sung

UAR weekly **"Akher Ssa"** carried on Aug. 9 an article on the brilliant victories won by the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the great Patriotic War of Liberation.

The article said:

Under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, leader of the revolution, the fighters of Korea waged a 15-year long struggle against the one million-strong army of the Japanese imperialists.

In the grim days of the 1930s when the tyranny of the Japanese imperialists reached the extreme, Premier Kim Il Sung led the people to the decisive armed struggle and founded in 1932 the anti-Japanese guerrillas on the basis of scientific analysis of the situation obtaining in the country at that time and the summing up of all the preceding movements, the article wrote.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas could keep up their struggle by relying on the people, the article noted, and quoted the Premier's words: "Guerrillas can no more exist without people than fish can without water."

Writing that in the latter part of the 1930s, the Korean revolutionaries under the personal command of Premier Kim Il Sung attacked Bochunbo and smashed the enemy bastion, the article dwelt on the historic significance of the Bochunbo battle which brought the dawn of liberation to the Korean people who were groaning under the dark rule of the Japanese imperialists.

It went on:

The U.S. colonialists who converted South Korea into a bridgehead for Asian aggression unleashed aggressive war in June 1950, to strangulate the revolution of Korea. However, the Korean people fought valorously in the three-year war against imperialism which boasted that it had the strongest armed forces.

The article introduced the superb architectural beauty of the grand monument to the victory in the Bochunbo battle and carried photos of the monument.

Koreans in Japan Hold Central Meeting For Defense of Right to Repatriation

While clinging on to its Cabinet decision made to terminate Koreans' repatriation work as from Nov. 12 of this year, the Japanese Government recently went so far as to order the Red Cross organizations to refuse to receive Koreans' applications for repatriation to their home country, the DPRK. Regarding these actions on the part of the Japanese Government as the most serious obstacles ever created to the humanitarian undertaking, which has been smoothly carried out already for eight full years, the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed to its Japanese counterpart to hold a working-level meeting in Moscow to discuss questions concerning the repatriation service of Koreans in Japan. The Japanese Red Cross agreed to this proposal, and it was agreed that the proposed meeting be held on Aug. 25 in Moscow.

Meanwhile, campaigns by Koreans in Japan to demand the unamended extension of the existing repatriation agreement have been daily mounting. Such petition movements reached their climax on Aug. 18, 19 and 21, when large-scale meetings of Korean applicants for repatriation were held in Tokyo and in several other districts of this country.

Following these applicants' meetings, "a central meeting demanding the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement" was held on Aug. 23 by Koreans in Tokyo and from its neighbouring prefectures.

View of the Koreans' central meeting held in Tokyo on Aug. 23 to demand the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan to the DPRK

Held at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, the Koreans' central meeting that day was participated in by some 3,000 Korean people in all walks of life. Angered by the Japanese Government's unilateral decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement and by its scheme to use the humanitarian work as a lever in its political bargainings with the puppet South Korean regime, the participants were determined to redouble their efforts to defend to the last their road of repatriation to their homeland, the DPRK.

Set on a high pedestal before the frontal wall of the meeting place was a framed portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, with the national flag of the DPRK spread out on the wall forming a background to the portrait.

Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Measure Committee for Koreans' Repatriation under the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), made a report at the meeting. In his report, the chairman denounced with surging indignation the Japanese Government authorities for their machinations to destroy the Koreans' repatriation work. He said: Such unjust machinations are growing daily more undisguised as the proposed working-level meeting between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan is close at hand.

He stressed that no force on earth can suppress the desire of Koreans in Japan who wish to be repatriated to the bosom of their dear fatherland where their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung lives.

He continued: At this critical juncture, when the Japanese authorities are again eagerly trying to deprive Koreans in Japan of their sacred national rights, all the Korean people in this country, irrespective of their age, are required to rise up concertedly and more vigorously in their struggle against the reactionary machinations.

Then, he referred to the validity and reasonableness of the repatriation agreement which, he said, have been amply demonstrated through the smooth execution of the repatriation work for the past eight years. Despite these affirmative factors, however, the Japanese authorities are intent on utilizing this lofty humanitarian work as a bait in their political deals with the Pak Jung Hi clique by going so far as to unilaterally scrapping the repatriation agreement, he stated. He exposed in greater detail the aim the Japanese authorities are trying to attain by terminating the Koreans' repatriation work.

"In the light of the principles of international law and of the law of humanity," the speaker said, "the Japanese authorities must guarantee the continued execution of the Koreans' repatriation work." "The Japanese authorities," he continued, "are also under obligation to do so when they take sincerely into consideration the crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against Korean people in the past."

He concluded his report by calling on all the prospective returnees and on all those Koreans, who wish to be repatriated in the future, to be united more firmly than before in their struggles against all forms of reactionary machinations and for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement, so that they may worthily defend their route of repatriation to their fatherland where their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung lives.

Many Japanese representatives also spoke at the meeting.

The Japanese speakers unanimously expressed their determination to make more efforts to support Koreans in their movements for demanding the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement. Among them were: Hyakuro Hayashi (Diet member of the Communist Party of Japan); Daiji Ioda, (Socialist Diet member); Shinkichi Ukeda (Democratic-Socialist Diet member); Hiroshi Innami (vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association and Secretary-general of the Council for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation); and Tomeo Masui (Member of the Secretariat of the Liaison Council of the Japan Mothers' Congresses).

A message addressed to their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung was adopted amid stormy cheers by the participants. In the message, they renewed their determination to defend to the last the repatriation work. Adopted at the meeting was also a written petition to be presented to the Japanese authorities. In the petition, the participants demand that the Japanese authorities extend unamendedly the current repatriation agreement and that they receive a proposal possibly made by the DPRK Red Cross Society on the occasion of the working-level meeting scheduled to be held in Moscow on Aug. 25.

S. Korean Students Resume Anti-"Government" Struggle

South Korean university and college students, who had been staying at home owing to the fascist forcible vacation imposed upon them by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, resumed their righteous struggle upon the reopening of school on Aug. 21.

According to reports from Seoul, over 1,000 students of the Liberal Arts and Science College under the Seoul National University held a general meeting on Aug. 21, which was followed by a ...us rally denouncing the ... Jung Hi clique.

... the rally, they declared that they would continue to reject the reactionary election rigging in June and flayed the Pak Jung Hi gang who resorted to the crafty base means of imposing untimely vacation upon the students to disperse them from the plaza of struggle.

In the meantime, more than 500 students of the Law College of the university held a general meeting and a rally.

After denouncing the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, they adopted a declaration. It branded the puppet National Assembly as a "group of incompetents who usurped people's rights," and stated that the students would continue to reject it and "wage a more vehement and protracted" struggle against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

They castigated certain opposition factions which are driving a bargain behind the curtain to get a few more seats, like political brokers which they are, while going through the motion of fighting the Pak Jung Hi clique, capitalizing on the struggle of the people.

Over 1,000 students of Koryu University also showed a movement, threatening a struggle.

"ROK Army" Soldiers Refuse Sentry Duty for Yankees

Over 70 South Korean "ROK Army" soldiers hired at a U.S. army unit on Aug. 18 staged a sit-down refusing to stand sentry for Yankees, according to a South Korean radio report.

These soldiers employed at the U.S. 303rd guard company stationed in the Inchon area, started a sit-down struggle in the barracks, disobeying the orders of the Yankee company commander to go on sentry at five posts from that day.

Subjected to all sorts of humiliation and maltreatment, these discontented soldiers could no longer bear the haughty act of the Yankee aggressors who treat them like slaves.

Upset by this collective resistance, the Yankee aggressors brought out three fire engines and turned the hoses on them, while arresting three soldiers, in an attempt to break their fighting will.

But the "ROK Army" soldiers stubbornly persisted in their struggle.

This just struggle is another expression of the mounting sentiments of the "ROK Army" soldiers opposing the mercenary life under the Yankees and hating and rejecting them.

Mali Red Cross and Afro-Asian Solidarity Com. Support Koreans' Repatriation

PYONGYANG, Aug. 23 (KCNA)—The Mali Red Cross Society issued a statement on Aug. 19 expressing solidarity with the struggle of Korean people for the extension of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan without amendment.

The statement pointed out:

The Mali Red Cross Society expresses its firmest solidarity with the Red Cross Society of the DPRK opposing the schemes of the imperialists who instigated the Japan Red Cross to "decide" to unilaterally abrogate the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan betraying all principles of human morals.

This move to hamper the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland runs counter to the World Declaration of Human Rights and is a flouting of progressive mankind.

The statement emphasized that no force can deprive the Korean citizens in Japan of their legitimate right to return to their homeland.

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity received a similar telegram from the Mali Committee for Afro-Asian Solidality.

In Letter to Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

Korean-Chinese Side Flays U.S. Side for Violations of Truce Pact

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter on Aug. 16 to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, in connection with the fact that the United Nations Command side is seriously endangering the Korean armistice, while more extensively reinforcing its military power in flagrant violation of the requirement of sub-Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement.

The letter wrote:

A NEWS dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul dated Aug. 5, 1967, reported that the United Nations Command side again illegally introduced there high-speed transports into South Korea, in wanton violation of sub-Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement, and that the "receiving and christening" ceremonies would be held on Aug. 16 to turn them over to the South Korean navy.

Such military buildup on the part of the United Nations Command side has been constantly reiterated since the armistice up to date.

To begin with, the United Nations Command side illegally brought into the port of Pusan without submitting any report to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission 106 mortars of 4.2 inch calibre disassembled in 318 boxes already on July 31, 1953, only four days after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, and illegally shipped into South Korea large quantities of combat equipment such as combat aircraft of various types, guns, howitzers and rocket launchers of various calibres.

Remains of a U.S. F 86-D military plane (transferred to the "ROK" air force) which intruded into the territorial air of the DPRK and was brought down by the self-defense meansure of a People's Army unit

This is clearly borne out by a special report of the Pusan inspection team submitted to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on Sept. 4, 1953, and by the relevant document.

The United Nations Command side armed 15 newly established divisions of the South Korean army with those illegally introduced combat equipment by the end of July.

With a view to bringing weapons and combat equipment into South Korea on a larger scale, without being subjected to restriction and observation, the United Nations Command side committed perfidious act of destroying the Neutral Nations inspection teams and unilaterally giving up its compliance with sub-Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement.

The United Nations Command side unilaterally expelled the Neutral Nations inspection teams from South Korea in June, 1956. This was followed by its declaration in June 1957 that it unilaterally gave up the compliance with sub-Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement and would not submit any reports on replacement of combat equipment to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

This unilateral action of the United Nations Command side constituted not only a flagrant violation of Paragraphs 61 and 62 of the Armistice Agreement expressly providing that the Armistice Agreement shall not be amended or abrogated without another appropriate agreement between both sides, but also a criminal act seriously imperiling the Korean armistice itself.

The United Nations Command side shipped into South Korea a large quantity of new weapons and combat material, including such mass destruction weapons of various types as 280 mm atomic guns, "Honest John" rockets, "Matador," "Nike Hercules," "Hawks," "Sidewinders" and "Lacrosse" missiles, such air combat equipment as F-5-A new-type jet fighters and up-to-date supersonic twin-engined fighter-bombers, such naval combat equipment as destroyers, landing craft, PP boats, mine-sweepers and such combat equipment for the ground force as M-48 AZC type heavy tanks, 106 mm recoilless guns and 90 mm self-propelled guns, thereby turning South Korea into a "base for atomic warfare" and a "source of war."

THE ARMS buildup and hostile provocations by the United Nations Command side have been more intensified since last October when Johnson visited South Korea and instigated the provocation of a new war.

The United Nations Command side has incessantly committed such vicious military provocations as mobilizing a group of naval craft to frequently and openly conduct naval bombardment upon the coastal area of our side, overtly introducing into the demilitarized zone tanks and guns to conduct gun firings every day, and mobilizing even fully armed combat units to make armed attacks upon our side in an organized way.

According to a news dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul, dated Jan. 11, 1967, commander-in-chief of the "United Nations Command" Bonesteel made it public at the press conference that "many new types of equipment... introduced during the past year according to the equipment modernization program enabled us to possess strong combat power."

He added that M-48 tanks, 9 inch howitzers, 105 mm and 155 mm howitzers and other combat equipment of various kinds for the ground force, various air combat equipment, including F-5-A fighters and large quantities of naval combat equipment, were introduced and turned over to the South Korean army in 1965, announcing that "military power would be continuously reinforced for a modern warfare" this year.

According to the dispatches of Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul on Apr. 26 and 27, 1967, the United Nations Command side illegally introduced into South Korea two high-speed patrol craft and tens of F-5-A sophisticated fighter-bombers this year. Stars and Stripes reported on June 7, 1967 that 45 modern M-48 tanks were introduced and delivered to the South Korean army.

A dispatch of Donghwa Tongshin from Washington of Mar. 15, 1967, said that Johnson and McNamara promised to the South Korean politicians that they would transfer three destroyer escort vessels, six HU-1 self-propelled helicopters and "F-4 B" jet aircraft to the South Korean army within this year.

Prior to this, according to the broadcasts of Radio "Hankook Moonhwa" and "Radio Dongyang" on Jan. 9, 1967, and "Radio Joongang" of South Korea on Jan. 10, 1967, as well as a dispatch of "Hapdong Tongshin" from Seoul of Apr. 20, 1967, the United Nations Command side was planning to introduce guided missiles and other ground-to-air missiles, 155 mm and 105 mm howitzers as well as combat equipment for the air force such as F-5-A fighter-bombers and C-46 cargo planes until the end of 1967, while attempting to establish an 155mm howitzer unit in the South Korean Marine Corps.

In addition, according to the dispatches of "Dongyang Tongshin" from Seoul dated Feb. 2 and 16, 1967, the United Nations Command side was planning to again introduce and turn over 100 M-48 tanks, 19F-A5 jet fighters and five F-5 B fighters to the South Korean army within this year.

It is quite clear that the United Nations Command side has been frienziedly carrying out arms reinforcement as mentioned above, in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement with a view to unleashing another war of aggression in Korea in disruption of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The frantic arms reinforcement and the machinations for provoking a new war on the part of the United Nations Command side have created a serious situation in our country today, which reminds us of the eve of June 25, 17 years ago.

The arms reinforcement by the United Nations Command side constitutes not only a wanton violation of the Preabmle of the Korean Armistice Agreement aiming at ensuring a complete cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea and of sub-Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction into Korea of any reinforcing combat equipment, but also a provocative act of seriously threatening the security in Korea and the Far East.

IN ORDER to ensure the correct enforcement of the Korean Armistice Agreement and to maintain the peace and security in Korea and in the Far East, the criminal arms reinforcement and the preparation for provoking a new war on the part of the United Nations Command side must be stopped immediately.

I request the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement will discuss the aforesaid violation of the Armitice Agreement on the part of the United Nations Command side, take necessary measures and inform us of the result.

"ROK Army" Soldier Goes Over to North

PYONGYANG, Aug. 23 (KCNA)—One more South Korean "ROK Army" soldier came over to the northern half of the country in search of light. He is Yoo Jong Sun, corporal of the 3rd platoon, 3rd company, 201st battalion, 1,201st engineers corps of the "ROK Army."

Drafted into the "ROK Army" in Sept. 19, 1964, he had suffered for two years from hunger and ill-treatment, hard labour and physical torture and undergone all sorts of humiliation by the Yankees.

Unable to endure the hardships of the "ROK Army" life, he thought of suicide several times.

He came to realize that he can enjoy genuine freedom and happiness by breaking away from the "ROK Army" life in opposition to the Yankees and the Pak Jong Hi clique and coming over to the northern half of the country. Thus, he made up his mind and came over to the north.

Repeated U.S. Provocations Against DPRK in DMZ

KAESONG, Aug. 21 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had kept on committing provocative acts in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, perpetrated again on Aug. 20 an armed attack against the Korean-Chinese side.

From 22 hours 30 minutes on Aug. 20, the U.S. side fired more than 200 bullets with machine-guns at a post of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone, 21 km southeast of Ipo-ri.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are running riot in a more reckless play with fire and rushing headlong to the complete destruction of the Armistice Agreement.

Earlier, on Aug. 18, from one hour five minutes to 10 minutes, the U.S. side committed the grave military provocation of firing scores of gun and mortar shells at the same Korean-Chinese post in the demilitarized zone, and firing hundreds of machine-gun bullets on both sides of the post. Not stopping at this, the enemy again fired hundreds of shots from heavy arms against the aforesaid post of the Korean-Chinese side from 23 hours 15 minutes to 38 minutes on the same day.

The Korean-Chinese side suffered a loss in personnel and equipment due to these armed attacks of the enemy.

The Korean People's Army quelled the enemy's provocative acts by decisive self-defense measures.

These vicious provocations of the U.S. side were hostile acts deliberately planned and manipulated by the U.S imperialist war bosses.

FISU General Assembly Held

SSADPRK Demands Nonrecognition of Tokyo Games

The 10th General Assembly session of the International University Sports Federation (FISU) opened on Aug. 24 at the Hall of the Association of Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN) in Tokyo, with the participation of over 30 delegates from 29 countries.

Exposing and denouncing the unjustifiable machinations followed by the Japan Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Universiade and certain circles within the FISU against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Se Hyung, leader of the delegation of the Students Sports Association of the DPRK (SSADPRK) made clear the just stand of the SSADPRK.

Delegation leader Kim Se Hyung declared:

The Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot sent its team to the 1967 International University Games in Tokyo under the circumstances in which the organizers of the Games are persistently attempting to realize their unjust demand over the question of name designation of the team of our country.

All the responsibilities for this abnormal situation created in the work of organizing the Games, rest with the Japan Organizing Committee, entrusted with the task of organizing the coming Tokyo Games, and with certain circles within the Executive Committee of the FISU who were accomplices in this vicious plot.

A is well known, the regulations of the Games of the FISU stipulate that the organizers of the Universiade must fully observe the spirit of the rules of the FISU and the regulations of the Games, and demand that they pledge never to create any obstacle to the entry and exist of participants to and from the host country, nor abuse the Games for unwarranted purposes.

The five-member delegation of the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded the FISU General Assembly should not recognize the Tokyo Universiade and condemn the Japanese organizers of the Games and certain circles within the FISU.

Pointing out that the organizers of the Games are trying to exploit the Games for their political purpose, the delegation exposed the vicious methods to which they resorted with a view to impairing the prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Se Hyung said: Essentially, the name designation of participating countries is an internal affair of the country concerned and each country possesses the legitimate right to use its own name, attending the Games.

He called the attention of the delegates of various countries to the patent fact that the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea joined the FISU at its General Assembly held in Budapest in 1965 with its official name, the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (SSADPRK), and was registered in the FISU as such.

Declaring that it is only natural that the students sports organization of the DPRK, an independent, sovereign country, cannot give up its official name and adopt the name cooked up by a third party for it, to participate in the Games.

Kim Se Hyung demanded: The General Assembly must condemn this intolerable act of the Japanese side and certain circles within the FISU, which has left an indelible blot, hampering sound development of the world students sports movement, and must seek a proper measure of preventing it.

The General Assembly is called upon to declare that it will not recognize the 1967 International University Games as an official event of the FISU, and demand the Japanese side and certain circles, its accomplice, assume proper responsibilities for the grave consequences that have been created.

Tanzanian Government Cultural Delegation Here

A Government cultural delegation of Tanzania arrived in Pyongyang on Aug. 23 by air on visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The delegation is led by Peter Abdallah Kisumo, Minister of Local Government and Rural Development of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Korean Philologists Leave for Rumania

A Korean philological delegation led by Hong Ki Moon, vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences, left Pyongyang on Aug. 24 by air for Rumania to take part in the 10th International Philologist Conference.

Korean Women's Volleyball Team Wins Games in GDR

The Korean Women's Volleyball Team now visiting the German Democratic Republic had a friendship game with a GDR Women's Volleyball Team on Aug. 18, which ended 3:0 in favour of the former.

Foreign Delegates to 13th World Conference Against A-H Bombs

Demand Unamended Extension of Repat. Agrt.

Cuba—Rafael Poranco, *leader of the Cuban delegation,* says:

I highly appreciate the fact that Korean people in Japan are united as a strong force, boundlessly encouraged by brilliant achievements in socialist construction now in progress in their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Cuban people fully support the struggle of Korean citizens in Japan to defend their democratic, national rights including that to repatriation.

I say that it is an unpardonable act as the Japanese Government is trying to destroy the repatriation work for Koreans in Japan. We feel surging indignation at the unjust attitude of the Japanese Government.

Tricontinental Peoples' Solidarity Organization —Antonio Suarez Garcia, leader of the OSPAAAL delegation, says:

Korean people are developing a wonderful culture in the foreign country, to my big surprise. Moreover, I cannot but express wonder at the fact that they have been resolutely staging a movement for more than five months to safeguard their road to their fatherland.

The Korean people in Japan have the right to return home, and it is wrong that the Japanese Government is suppressing their repatriation work.

America—Mark Weiss, *delegate of the USA,* says:

It is terrible that the Japanese Government is trying to destroy the repatriation work for Korean people in Japan.

I resolutely oppose the attitude of the Japanese Government.

Any people have the right to return to their homeland and also have the right to inherit and develop their history, national traditions and mother tongue.

I am deeply impressed by their ardent love of their homeland and determination, seen in their struggle to defend their right to repatriation.

Puerto Rico—E. Manrique, *leader of the Puerto Rican delegation,* says:

I am proud of the Korean people. For the Korean people are not only carrying out brilliant socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic but also conducting an impressive patriotic work by organizing CHONGRYUN, taking the people by surprise.

Their repatriation to their homeland is their natural right and the Japanese Government has not any right to interfere in it.

France—Henri Van Regemorter, *French delegate,* says:

The attitude which the Japanese Government is taking toward repatriation of Korean people in Japan is unjustified.

In opposition to this attitude, I will organize a big mass movement back in France, to protest the Japanese Government.

It is necessary for Koreans to remain Korean. I must say that national education is good for Korean citizens in Japan. Nobody has the right to interfere in it.

* * *

The foreign delegates to the 13th World Conference Against A-H Bombs which was held from Jul. 31 to Aug. 9, sponsored by the Japan Council Against A-H Bombs, were interviewed by a staff writer of the People's Korea, while they stayed in Tokyo.

They all demanded that the Japanese Government refrain from interfering in and scrapping the repatriation operation for Korean people in Japan...Ed.

The People's Korea

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